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EXAMINER

NGUYEN, LUONG TRUNG

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

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DATE MAILED: 03/28/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/779,769	Applicant(s) EASWAR ET AL.	
	Examiner LUONG T. NGUYEN	Art Unit 2612	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 March 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-52 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-52 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 3/03/2006 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-52 filed on 3/03/2006 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. Claims 1-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Claim 1 (lines 5-6 and 9) was amended with newly added limitation "a subset". There is no support in the specification for this limitation. For the purpose of the examination, the

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examiner will consider the limitation “temporarily compress a subset” as “temporarily compress as least some of the digital images,” which was previously claimed.

Claims 2-40 are rejected as being dependent on claim 1.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-2, 5-7, 12-13, 15-21, 24, 29-34, 38-39, 41-42, 45-47, 52 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Li et al. (US 6,463,177) in view of Anderson (US 6,020,920).

Regarding claim 41, Li et al. discloses a digital camera device (camera 20, figure 2, column 3, lines 40-45) with improved latency time between acquiring pictures, the device comprising an image buffer to store digital images (memory 12, figure 2), a user-activated button, integrated into the digital camera device, for generating a user request to capture a sequence of digital images at the digital camera device, said digital images being stored in the image buffer upon capture (inherently included in digital camera 19, figure 2, for capturing images and storing images in memory 12); a first compression module, embodied within the digital camera device, for temporarily compressing at least some of the digital images upon capture, thereby freeing up available storage in said image buffer (images #1, #2, #3 are encoded into embedded bitstreams, each image can be truncated at the end to make room for additional

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images, figures 1-2, column 3, lines 1-14); a decompression module, embodied within the digital camera device, for decompressing the digital images that were temporarily compressed at some point in time after activation of said user-activated button (the stored images are decoded, column 3, lines 1-14); a second compression module, embodied within the digital camera device, for compressing said sequence of digital images more thoroughly than that provided by said first compression module, prior to storing the image in a non-volatile memory (the stored images are reencoded at the higher compression ratio, column 3, lines 1-14).

Li et al. fails to specifically disclose a buffer to store a temporarily compressed image. However, Anderson teaches a digital camera includes RAM disk 532 for storing compressed image data (figures 3, 4A, column 5, lines 32-45). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device in Li et al. by the teaching of Anderson in order to store image data before displaying or transmitting to another device.

Regarding claim 42, Li et al. discloses said first compression module employs a relatively-fast compression technique that requires fewer processing resources for completion than a relatively-thorough compression technique employed by the second compression module (the stored images are reencoded at the higher compression ratio, column 3, lines 1-14, column 2, lines 42-49).

Regarding claims 5-6, 45-46, Li et al. discloses said sequence of digital images

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comprises successive pictures rapidly captured at the digital camera device, and the digital images of the sequence are captured within a few seconds time (Li et al. discloses that image # 1, image #2,..., image #n are captured and encoded into embedded streams and stored in memory 12 (figures 1-2, column 3, lines 1-15).

Regarding claims 7, 47, Li et al. discloses the digital images that have been compressed using the second compression module are stored on a media device (the recompressed images are store in memory 12, figure 2, column 3, lines 10-14).

Regarding claims 15, 52, Li et al. fails to specifically disclose a RAM buffer for storing a given digital image that has been temporarily compressed. However, Anderson teaches a digital camera includes RAM disk 532 for storing compressed image data (figures 3, 4A, column 5, lines 32-45). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device in Li et al. by the teaching of Anderson in order to store image data before displaying or transmitting to another device.

Claim 1 is a method claim of apparatus claim 41. Therefore, see Examiner's comments regarding claim 41.

Regarding claim 2, Li et al. discloses said relatively-fast compression technique requires fewer processing resources for completion than said relatively-thorough compression technique (column 3, lines 1-14).

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Regarding claim 12, Li et al. discloses the relatively-thorough compression technique produces a smaller-sized compressed image file for a given digital image than that produced by the relatively-fast compression technique (Li et al. discloses the recompression is at the higher compression ration than at the compression (encode), column 3, lines 1-14, this indicates the size of recompressed image is smaller than the size of encoded image).

Regarding claim 13, Li et al. discloses the relatively-fast compression technique requires less compression time when compressing a given digital image than that required by the relatively-thorough compression technique ((Li et al. discloses the recompression is at the higher compression ration than at the compression (encode), column 3, lines 1-14, this indicates the time required at the compression (encode) is less than the time required at the recompression).

Regarding claim 16, Li et al. discloses after a given digital image is temporarily compressed, storing a compressed file of that digital image back in the image buffer (column 3, lines 1-14).

Regarding claim 17, Li et al. and Anderson fail to specifically disclose after a given digital image is temporarily compressed, deleting the given digital image's original copy from the image buffer. However, Li et al. discloses nonselected images in memory 12 are truncated to make room for newly acquired images (column 3, lines 30-38). It would have been obvious to

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include the deleting the given digital image's original copy from the image buffer into the device in order to make room for newly acquired images.

Regarding claim 18, Li et al. fails to specifically disclose after a given digital image is temporarily compressed, performing substeps of storing a compressed file of that digital image in a RAM buffer, and transferring the compressed file from the RAM buffer to flash memory. However, Anderson teaches a digital camera, in which the compressed file of image data is stored in RAM 532 and then transferring to removable memory 354, which is a flash disk (figures 3, 4A, column 5, lines 1-15, 32-47). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device in Li et al. by the teaching of Anderson in order to store image data before displaying or transmitting to another device.

Regarding claim 19, Li et al. and Anderson do not disclose said transfer step occurs when the RAM buffer is nearly exhausted. However, it is well known in the art that when the RAM buffer is nearly exhausted, the images are transferred to another device such as memory card in order to have space in buffer for storing another captured images.

Regarding claim 20, Li et al. and Anderson do not disclose said transfer step occurs when the user is no longer requesting capture of a sequence of digital images. However, the transferring of images occurs when the user is no longer requesting capture of images is well known in the art.

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Regarding claim 21, Li et al. discloses the recompression is at the higher compression ration than at the compression (encode), column 3, lines 1-14, this indicates the latency of digital camera device is decreased.

Regarding claim 24, Li et al. discloses said step of applying a relatively-thorough compression technique (recompressing, column 3, lines 1-14) occurs once the digital camera device has processed all high-priority tasks (encoding, decoding, requantizing, column 3, lines 1-14).

Regarding claims 29-31, Li et al. and Anderson fail to specifically disclose deferring applying said relatively-thorough compression technique to the digital images during periods of time when the user is providing additional input. However, it is well known in the art to defer applying compression to the digital images during periods of time when the user is providing additional input in order to obtain quality captured images.

Regarding claim 32, Li et al. discloses said step of decompressing any of the compressed digital images that were temporarily compressed restores the digital images to their approximate pre-compression state (column 3, lines 1-14).

Regarding claim 33, Li et al. and Anderson fail to specifically disclose said relatively-fast compression technique includes lossy compression technique. However, Official Notice is taken

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that it is well known in the art to apply a lossy compression technique in an image compression technique in order to achieve a greater compression ratio.

Regarding claim 34, Li et al. and Anderson fail to specifically disclose said relatively-thorough compression technique includes lossy compression technique. However, Official Notice is taken that it is well known in the art to apply a lossy compression technique in an image compression technique in order to achieve a greater compression ratio.

Regarding claim 38, Li et al. and Anderson fail to specifically disclose said relatively-fast compression technique provides about 1:4 compression. However, Li et al. disclose the compression ratio can be changed (column 3, lines 1-14). Therefore, it is a matter of design choice to have compression ratio of 1:4.

Regarding claim 39, Li et al. and Anderson fail to specifically disclose said relatively-thorough compression technique provides about 1:20 compression. However, Li et al. disclose the compression ratio can be changed (column 3, lines 1-14). Therefore, it is a matter of design choice to have compression ratio of 1:20.

6. Claims 3-4, 11, 43-44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Li et al. (US 6,463,177) in view of Anderson (US 6,020,920) further in view of Anderson et al. (US 5,790,878).

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Regarding claim 43, Li et al. fails to specifically disclose said digital camera device supports multithreaded execution and wherein said first compression module employs a compression technique that operates as a background execution thread. However, Anderson et al. teaches a digital camera, which utilizes multiple software routines running with a multithreading environment to perform various steps of capturing, processing, compressing and storing the image data (column 1, lines 25-35). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device in Li et al. by the teaching of Anderson et al. in order to perform various steps of capturing, processing, compressing and storing the image data.

Regarding claim 44, Anderson et al. discloses said background execution thread comprises a low-priority thread that is executed by a microprocessor of the digital camera device (column 1, lines 25-35, the image data is compressed after capturing and processing; therefore, the compression is considered as a low-priority thread).

Regarding claims 3-4, claims 3-4 are method claims of apparatus claims 43-44, respectively, therefore, see Examiner's comments regarding claims 43-44, respectively.

As for claim 11, see Examiner's comments regarding claim 3.

7. Claims 8-10, 14, 40, 48-51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Li et al. (US 6,463,177) in view of Anderson (US 6,020,920) further in view of Fukuoka (US 6,104,430).

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Regarding claim 48, Li et al. and Anderson fail to specifically disclose a communication means for transferring the compressed digital images to another device. However, Fukuoka teaches a digital camera includes I/O card 15 which functions as a modem connected to an on-line service (figures 3, 6, column 3, line 64 – column 4, line 15). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device in Li et al. and Anderson by the teaching of Fukuoka in order to provide a digital electronic camera which is capable of both receiving and transmitting images and commands through the communication interface (column 1, line 62-64).

Regarding claim 49, Fukuoka discloses the compressed images are transferred using wireless communication (column 3, line 56 – column 4, line 2).

Regarding claim 50, Fukuoka discloses the compressed images are transferred using wireline communication (column 3, line 56 – column 4, line 2).

Regarding claim 51, Li et al. fails to specifically disclose a flash memory for storing a given digital image that has been temporarily compressed. However, Fukuoka teaches a digital camera includes PCMCIA flash memory card 16 for storing compressed images (figure 6, column 3, lines 40-45). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device in Li et al. by the teaching of Fukuoka in order to store compressed images.

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As for claims 8-10, see Examiner's comments regarding claims 48-50, respectively.

As for claim 14, see Examiner's comments regarding claim 51.

Regarding claim 40, Li et al. and Anderson fail to specifically disclose transmitting the compressed digital images wirelessly for remote processing to a JPEG-compatible format. However, Fukuoka teaches a digital camera, which uses compressed format such as JPEG to compress image data and then transmit to on line server (column 5, lines 39-42, column 3, line 55 – column 4, line 8). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device in Li et al. and Anderson by the teaching of Fukuoka in order to store compressed images in JPEG format.

8. Claims 22-23, 25-26, 36-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Li et al. (US 6,463,177) in view of Anderson (US 6,020,920) further in view of Acharya et al. (US 6,154,493).

Regarding claim 22, Li et al. and Anderson fail to specifically disclose capturing each digital image as a luminosity record, and applying pre-compression to each luminosity record, in preparation for compression. However, Acharya et al. teaches a compression of color images, in which each color plane channel is compressed (figure 3, column 3, lines 14-22). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device in Li et al. and Anderson by the teaching of Acharya et al. in order to process color image.

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Regarding claim 23, Acharya et al. discloses said pre-compression comprises selected of noise smoothing (blocking artifact, column 2, lines 10-16).

Regarding claim 25, Li et al. and Anderson fail to specifically disclose said relatively-fast compression technique includes discrete wavelet transformation. However, Acharya et al. teaches a compression of color images, which applies discrete wavelet transformation (figure 2, column 4, lines 49-61). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device in Li et al. and Anderson by the teaching of Acharya et al. in order to allow abrupt changes, discontinuities smaller, that make edge features of images more accurately and efficiently (column 4, lines 54-58).

Regarding claim 26, Acharya et al. discloses quantization (figure 2).

Regarding claim 36, Acharya et al. discloses wherein each digital image is divisible into separate bit planes and wherein said relatively-fast compression technique includes applying compression to individual bit planes of a given digital image undergoing compression (figure 2).

Regarding claim 37, Li et al. and Acharya et al. do not disclose wherein said decompressing step includes decompressing an individual bit plane of a given digital image before decompressing other bit planes of that given digital image. However, Acharya et al. discloses compress and individual bit plane. It would have been obvious to include the step of decompressing an individual bit plane into the device in order to display the image.

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9. Claims 27-28, 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Li et al. (US 6,463,177) in view of Anderson (US 6,020,920) further in view of Acharya et al. (US 6,195,026).

Regarding claim 27, Li et al. and Anderson fail to specifically disclose said relatively-fast compression technique includes low-complexity entropy encoding. However, Acharya et al. discloses a method comprising entropy encoding into bits a set of data values (figure 4, column 4, lines 1-8, column 6, lines 8-20). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device in Li et al. Anderson by the teaching of Acharya et al. in order to store and pack the data which is suitable for transmission and subsequent decoding.

Regarding claim 28, Acharya et al. discloses run-length encoding (ZRLC, column 4, lines 60-66).

Regarding claim 35, Acharya et al. discloses high-complexity entropy coding (entropy coding, figure 4, column 4, lines 1-8, column 6, lines 8-20).

Conclusion

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to LUONG T. NGUYEN whose telephone number is (571) 272-7315. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30AM - 5:00PM.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, DAVID L. OMETZ can be reached on (571) 272-7593. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

LN
3/17/06



LUONG T. NGUYEN
PATENT EXAMINER